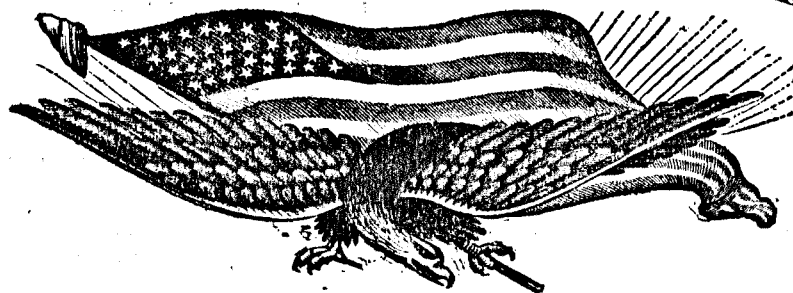


# NATIONAL DEAF MUTE GAZETTE.



A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR ALL.

VOL. II.

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THE

## National Deaf Mute Gazette

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### ANATOLE.

#### Chap. IX.

The unfortunate coachman whose imprudence had caused all this disaster was mercilessly banished. Valentine vainly attempted to obtain his pardon. M. de Nangis was inflexible, but poor St. John, upon leaving the house received for consolation from Madame de Saverny some lonis and the assurance of her protection. Mademoiselle Cecile, the new chambermaid to the marquise, who had been charged with this commission, added a promise to recall to her mistress her offer of a recommendation whenever he should find another situation.

The accident which had befallen Valentine was very soon so noised about as to bring enquiries from all quarters. She was overwhelmed

with visits and patiently endured their weariness in the hope of thus learning the name which she so desired to know.

But no such adventure had befallen the friends of any, and the inquiries of Valentine were no more successful than her brother's efforts. In explanation of this mystery it was decided that Richard had been mistaken in supposing the young man very seriously wounded, that he was most probably a stranger in Paris and that he had not been detained there by the consequences of the accident.

This explanation satisfied everybody excepting Valentine who would not therefore dispense with farther investigation. She had been informed that the commandeur de St. Albert had sent to make enquiries as to her condition but a few moments after her arrival from the opera. She was struck by this circumstance. She was sure she had not seen the commandeur at the play, and that at her leaving there were but the two persons near whose names she sought to learn. She concluded that the commandeur could have received the news of her fall so immediately only from the recital of one of these two persons and she conceived the hope of satisfying her curiosity through his means. Her motive was too noble for concealment, and Valentine sent a billet to the commandeur inviting him to call upon her immediately. She was informed in reply that he was in the country and would not return for eight days. She was compelled to wait and perhaps to appear ungrateful although penetrated with intense thankfulness.

The chevalier d'Emerange had not lost this occasion to evince some interest in Madame de Saverny, but not wishing to compromise himself before knowing the effect of his solicitude, he restricted himself to expressions of polite regard. The preoccupation of Valentine seemed to him a favorable omen. Assured that no one else could be its object he replied without suspicion to the questions of Madame de Nangis when she enquired whether he had met in society the beautiful foreigner, as she laughingly styled him. The chevalier replied that he had been haunted by this mysterious personage whom he had never seen and whose name was demanded of him by every one. He added that upon his arrival at the Tuileries some days since, he had been accosted by a crowd of persons who depended upon him to give them the name of a man, remarkable for elegance of form and feature, who was mounting his horse after having promenaded for some time with a friend.

"I confess," pursued the chevalier, "that their curiosity appeared

to me too ridiculous to partake. I reproach myself, as I really suspect that the fine gentleman is your hero. However, calm your regrets with the recollection of Madame de V— who was rescued from a burning inn by the handsomest man in France, of whom she became enamored and who would perhaps have been the passion of her life, if she had not chanced to go one day to I know not what shop in Lyons to purchase a satin robe and beheld her deliverer unfolding stuffs to the customers with a peculiar grace."

"Ah! what a horrible downfall," said the comtesse, "what a frightful discovery!"

"For love perhaps," said Valentine, "but for gratitude, I do not see why one should be ashamed to manifest it to dry goods merchant?"

"Surely" replied the chevalier, "there is nothing disgraceful, but it is always annoying to be under obligations to people who are too proud to receive money and too poor to be your friends. One scarcely knows how to acquit one self and the waiter who renders such a service should be required to add at the foot of his bill, "so much for having saved the life of Madame."

They were amused with this absurd idea and the chevalier proceeded to heap so much ridicule upon these pretended mysterious heroes, always ready to brave some danger, that no one dared say a word in favor of him who had exposed his life for Valentine.

M. d'Emerange was, generally speaking, the leading spirit in the world of Madame de Nangis. The young took him for their model and fancied themselves imitating his elegance when mimicking his manner. Like other imitators they seldom employed to advantage the defects or charms which they borrowed. One, seduced by the piquant irony which enlivened his conversation without shocking propriety, scoffed openly at sacred things, fancying himself to imitate the grace with which the chevalier seemed to sacrifice himself in making acknowledgement of his faults. Another boasted of vices the most abominable. All exaggerated his affecting to please without loving. His ease was in them familiarity; his indifference, rudeness, and his enthusiasm, frenzy. In a word, he was the fascinating leader of a detestable school. The parents of these empty brained young men, accusing the chevalier of their follies vainly essayed to remove them from the influence of so dangerous a model. Displeased at seeing their counsels despised, they formed a party in opposition to the chevalier, which he amused himself in gaining over by flattering preferences and manifestations of especial esteem. No one better than he knew how to play, so to speak, with the vanity of others; in this he succeeded so far as to secure the protection of the *president de C*—who coming to her niece with the intention of urging her to discourage assiduities which might end in compromising her was, by an adroitly indirect compliment rendered as indulgent to the chevalier as she had promised herself to be severe. As to the other ladies of the circle of Madame de Nangis, they thought well or ill of him in proportion as he was more or less attentive to them. Madame de Rethel was the only one remarkable for independence of opinion; she listened without impatience as without interest and sometimes amused herself with the methods which he employed to attain his objects, and the chevalier had in consequence much hatred as regard for her.

Thus those accustomed to rule sooner pardon the censor who accuses than the sage who observes.

#### Chap. X.

Eight days after this, the commandeur of St. Albert returned from the country, and his first care on arriving was to respond to the invitation of Madame de Saverny. She was alone when he was announced, and the conversation naturally fell upon her dangerous

adventure.

"I have regretted exceedingly," said the commandeur, "my inability to testify to you, Madame, my sympathy with the anxiety of your friends, but an imperative duty detained me in attendance upon a sick man, ten leagues from here; this, however, has not prevented me from hearing every day from you."

"I have not merited so much solicitude," said Valentine, "it is not I who have suffered from the consequences of this accident, but I am informed that he to whom I am under so many obligations is dangerously wounded." At these words the countenance of M. de St. Albert assumed such an air of sadness, that Valentine added with emotion,

"Ah! can it be possible that he is a friend of yours? "Whether I know him or not," said he, forcing himself to appear calm, "what he has done is not much, and if it has cost him something to have succored you, he is not much to be pitied."

"Certainly not more than myself, for the idea that I am the cause of such a misfortune, gives me no repose. Still, if I could discover to whom I should testify my gratitude."

"He would be too well rewarded, truly, if it were an evidence of your solicitude, but perhaps it is only a little curiosity on your part. Do not feel wounded by this supposition," added he, remarking the offended air of Valentine, "it is as natural to wish to know one's benefactor as to forget him; pardon me these little truths; I love to think they do not apply to you, but it is my habit; I have seen much of the world and there is no illusion for me as to its motives. It is my chief fault that I publish as soon as I discern even at the risk of deceiving myself and I ask of you for my frankness the same indulgence that is ordinarily accorded to dissimulation."

"That will not be too much to ask of me, for I abhor everything like deceit; but if I protest against the severity of your frankness, I would not condemn myself."

"You believe me then unjust?"

"In this instance, for example."

"Ah! so much the better; you will both defend yourself and convince me of my injustice."

"I am much honored by this proof of confidence, and—"

"Confidence is not needed in order to hear the truth."

"And if I should not speak the truth," replied Valentine smiling. "I should detect it."

"You are very happy in thus knowing how to distinguish truth."

"It is a very common talent, I assure you, and dupes are more rare than is usually supposed. Conversation has become a conventional coin of which every one knows the real value. When a minister promises a place to a solicitor who overwhelms him with acknowledgments, they know perfectly what they are to expect from one another. A lover swears to end his existence without exciting in the least the fears of his mistress; and when she feigns a swoon at the threat, he understands it as a received custom and that she is none the less willing to survive him. Even sovereigns are no more the dupes of the flattery of their courtiers, and are not ignorant that in court language: "You are the greatest of kings:" means simply, "grant me a favor." Finally, since we listen with the eye, no one is disguised; for nothing is so frank as the countenance; and I can assure you that if in society one often lies, one seldom deceives."

"Then why give oneself useless trouble?"

"I agree with you that it might be spared with many persons, but there are always a few whose inexperience serves to amuse."

"That is not very encouraging to one just entering the world."

"Do not think so; the danger is only for her who is blinded by vanity: the woman who yields only to the impulses of her heart is

rarely deceived; love alone can win her love; and the most ignorant can appreciate the sincerity of the sentiments which she inspires!"

"You astonish me. I have always heard that, in this respect, the most *spirituelles* are often the dupes of the most common natures."

"That is said only to excuse their weakness and to excite the interest naturally felt for a victim of perfidy, but the truth is that nothing is so badly imitated as true love and the ruse of a deceiver must be favored that he may deceive. You have perhaps already observed proofs of this truth, for I believe you have a mind sufficiently discriminating to appreciate the value of the homage lavished upon you. You must have been told by many that you are beautiful and that they adore you; and you have wisely judged that of these two things, the one was true and the other doubtful."

Saying this, the commandeur gazed earnestly at Valentine. He seemed to wish to discover if her heart were still ignorant of the happiness of being loved. The *naivete* with which she replied left him no doubt on the subject. She did not conceal from him, her dismay at the sight of the worldly vortex on which she found herself launched and she confessed to him that she would most highly prize the counsels of a man sufficiently enlightened to guide her, thus expressing her desire for those of M. de St. Albert. Touched by so much confidence and modesty, he promised her all the zeal of a devoted friend and concluded by saying to her,

"Do you know that I must love you very much, to be willing thus to displease you, for the role of an old friend is sometimes that of a censor."—

"Recall the first sentence that I heard from you and you will agree that one may censure without displeasing me."

"I do not doubt your indulgence for a misplaced censure, I fear only for those which are just and severe; those are the only ones which are never pardoned."

"What have you to fear while I endure your unkind suspicious when it pleases you to place to the account of a frivolous curiosity the natural desire to know a person who suffers for me."

"Ah! you return to that, does it then really disturb you"

"More than I can tell you."

"Amiable being!" added the commandeur, seeing the emotion of Valentine, your kind heart cannot suffer the idea of another's misfortune, even of one entirely indifferent to you! probably you have never seen him who excites your gratitude?"

"I believe—that I have seen him," replied she, hesitating, "and Madame de Nangis affirms that he is remarkable for his distinguished appearance."

"He is much more remarkable for his mind and heart," said M. de St. Albert, sighing.

"You know him then?" cried Valentine, dropping her work, "ah! pray tell we his name!"

"I cannot."

"What prevents you?"

"My word."

"He has desired you to keep the secret to escape thanks which are often importunate and you have promised to second this excess of delicacy, but a promise of this kind may be easily broken."

"If it were needful to be convinced of the importance of an engagement to keep it we should be often unfaithful, it is so common to regard as indifferent that which affects only our friends."

"Ah! you are incapable of so much egotism, and your reason teaches you to distinguish the oath that should be preserved from the promise which may be infringed."

"I understand nothing of such distinctions. I shall keep the secret

without examining into its necessity; but I shall not be so discreet as to your sensibility and I ask your permission to repeat your touching expressions of it."

As he finished these words the commandeur saluted Valentine, and took leave without awaiting her reply.

The following is from a lady in regard to the "Clerc House" just received, enclosing \$10.

"My dear Sir: I read your article in the Gazette with no little mortification, and I can only plead guilty, and say it is better late than never to send."

If others will do as much we shall get the house, or at least have quite a sum to present to our venerable friend.

C. R. F.

Hartford, June 20, 1868.

STRUCK UP.—At a ball in this city, recently, a lady fainted, and the attentive janitor rushed for his camphor, with which the lady's face was thoroughly bathed until she recovered. Then it was ascertained that the camphor had been taken from a bottle of mucilage, and the lady felt too much stuck up to stay any longer.

THE WAY OF THE WORLD.—A little fellow who, with his parents, expected the Second Advent of Christ on a day near at hand, and who held that, to be entirely ready, it was necessary to part with all earthly treasure, became troubled because he was the owner of a silver quarter of a dollar. So changing it into cents, he cast them into a pond. The next morning, after the time set had passed, he made his appearance, jingling the coppers. "My son," said his mother in surprise, "I thought you threw away those cents!" "So I did," replied the young Adventist, innocently, "but I threw them where I could find them again."

Child, you have two ears and only one mouth. Listen much, and little speak.

You have two eyes and only one mouth. Learn to see more than you say.

You have two hands to work, and one mouth to eat. Work for more than you eat.—*Exchange.*

☞The oldest wooden house in the United States is the "Minot House," Dorchester, Massachusetts. It was built in 1633, and rents today for \$80 a year. It was the headquarters of Gen. Washington during the Revolution, and was once defended by Mrs. Minot alone when attacked by Indians.

☞Has the man on horseback spoken? Said the *Tribune*, editorially, August 17, 1867: "Probably General Grant can afford to be a deaf and dumb candidate, but this country cannot afford to elect a deaf and dumb President."

☞A little fellow some four years old, and who had never seen a negro, was perplexed one day when one came by where he and his father were. The youngster eyed the stranger suspiciously till he had passed, and then asked his father,—

"Pa, who painted that man all black so?"

"God did, my son," replied the father.

"Well," said the little one, still looking after the negro, "I should n't 'a tho't he'd 'a held still."

**Conference of Principals of American Deaf Mute  
Institutions at Washington, D. C.**

**PRELIMINARY MEETING.**

On the evening of Tuesday, May 12th, a preliminary meeting of the Conference of principals of deaf mute institutions of the United States was held at the Columbia Institution, (Kendall Green;) it being the first Conference of principals of such institutions ever convened in this country, and one which it is expected will be productive of results tending to the improvement of all institutions of the kind.

Mr. E. M. Gallaudet, President of the Columbia Institution, after extending, on behalf of the officers, a cordial welcome, nominated Dr. H. P. Peet, of the New York Institution, as chairman; and, having been elected, he took the chair, making a neat address, thanking his friends for the honor, and referring to the subjects likely to come up for consideration, and the benefits to be derived from a full and free interchange of views.

Hon. Amos Kendall, one of the directors of the Columbia Institution, joined in welcoming the members, and gave a short sketch of the Institution, closing by speaking of the great importance of the work. On motion of Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, E. A. Fay was appointed temporary secretary. A Committee of Arrangements was appointed, composed of Messrs. Gallaudet of Washington, Turner of Hartford, Milligan of Wisconsin, and Palmer of North Carolina, to recommend permanent officers, the order of business, &c.

**FIRST DAY'S SESSION.**

**Wednesday, May 13th.**

The Conference assembled at 9 o'clock, A. M., Dr. Peet in the chair. Mr. Gallaudet, of the Committee of Arrangements, made a report, recommending the following officers: H. P. Peet, L. L. D., President; Rev. Collins Stone and Philip G. Gillet, Vice Presidents; W. J. Palmer and Lewellyn Pratt, Secretaries.

Also, the following list of members: Rev. W. W. Turner, and Rev. Collins Stone, American, Hartford, Conn.; H. P. Peet, L. L. D., and I. L. Peet, New York Institution; Thos. McIntire, Ind.; W. J. Palmer, N. C.; P. G. Gillet, Ill.; Wesley O. Connor, Ga.; Gilbert O. Fay, Ohio; J. C. Covell, Va.; W. D. Kerr, and E. M. Kerr, Mo.; Dr. W. W. Milligan, Wis.; E. L. Bangs, Mich.; Rev. Benjamin Talbot, Iowa; E. M. Gallaudet, Columbia, (Washington;) Dr. Jos. H. Johnson, Alabama.

Honorary members.—Hon. Amos Kendall, Rev. Thos. Gallaudet, D. D., Professors Samuel Porter, Lewellyn Pratt, E. A. Fay, J. M. Spencer of the National Deaf Mute College; Messrs. James Denison and Melville Ballard of the Columbia Institution.

The Secretary read letters from J. L. Noyes, Superintendent of the Minnesota Institution; L. H. Jenkins, of the Kansas Institution; J. Van. Nostrand, Texas Institution; A. Jacobs, Kentucky Institution, expressing regrets that they could not be present.

Rev. Collins Stone took the chair and Dr. Peet read the first paper on the "Order of First Lessons," and Mr. Gillet one prepared by Prof. Black, of Ill., on "A Better Method of Instructing a Class of Beginners," the topics of which were discussed by various members until noon, when the members lunched with the officers of the Institutions.

In the afternoon the members of the conference visited the Capitol and the Insane Asylum and at the latter place, after being shown through the various departments, were handsomely entertained by Dr. Nichols and the officers of the institution, returning to the city late in the evening, well pleased with their visit.

**SECOND DAY'S SESSION**

**Thursday, May 14th.**

The Conference was called to order by the President Dr. Peet. Mr. Gallaudet, from the Committee of Arrangements, reported the order of business for to-day and to-morrow, also, that arrangements had been made for photographing the members after the morning session; also, that an exhibition of the students of the Columbia Institution would take place this evening at 8 o'clock.

The discussion of the papers presented the previous day on elementary teaching, was resumed by Messrs. Turner, of Hartford, and I. L. Peet, of New York.

Mr. McIntire, of Indiana, moved the appointment of a committee to submit a report on these two papers, and after some discussion on the importance of agreeing on some opinions, and as to how far

the principals would be governed by the opinions adopted by the Conference, the motion was adopted, and Messrs. McIntire, Gillet, and I. L. Peet were appointed.

Mr. Gillet read a paper on discipline, giving hints as to enforcing order, taking the view that the rod should not be used except when absolutely necessary; that expulsion should not be visited on a student except when the good of the institution demands it, because an expulsion, on account of the deaf and dumb institutions being so few in number, is tantamount to debarring him from improvement; and that an officer against whom the offence was committed should have authority for punishing the party.

Mr. I. L. Peet moved that, with the exception of the last clause, the paper be adopted.

The Chair ruled the motion out of order.

Mr. Talbot read a paper on the proper age at which pupils should be admitted, in which he referred to the fact that many parents are loth to allow their deaf mute children to leave their homes for the school. Pupils should have a good degree of health and strength and be able and accustomed to take care of their apparel. Intellectually they should have some development, and usually the deaf and dumb at 10 years old are as developed in mind as speaking children of seven. He referred to the fact that the people are becoming aware of the evils of sending children to school too early and the lowest age is in some States now seven years instead of five and six, as formerly. Youth and not childhood is the proper age, say from 11 to 13 for a pupil who is to remain seven years, with a due regard to physical and intellectual development.

Mr. Gallaudet, before reading his paper, alluded to the fact that parties in New England had claimed him as a convert to their views, and he desired to state that he was not a convert to the articulation system and followed the views of his father. He proceeded to read his paper on the "Incidental Defects of the American System of Deaf Mute Instruction." In it he refers to the fact that the German system is almost entirely changed, and the old system of Great Britain is almost obsolete. In the United States alone, was there an uniformity of teaching; the system followed, being that founded by Dr. Gallaudet in 1817. He referred to the fact that institutions had been established at Northampton and New York by reformers, but they have not yet demonstrated the superiority of their system, but on the other hand the officers of the first named told a committee of Massachusetts Legislature that signs were not to be used, but by the last report it appears that signs are used, thus showing that their system has been changed. These reformers say that they draw their system from Germany, where it has been found that pupils who had taken a full course of instruction had not mastered language. After the elementary branches are taught there should be an advanced course, which would fit the parties for life pursuits. In Manchester, England, he found a branch of the Deaf and Dumb School at which there were seventy children, some as young as five years, and from what he could learn it was a very successful one. It was under the care of ladies, and the parents of the children think it is a great advantage to them. He thought that infant schools would be advantageous here. Signs are used, he thought, too frequently in our schools, and was one of our great defects. There were incompetent teachers employed in some schools, and he charged that it was so because boards of directors procured their services at low rates. If it was necessary that highly cultivated teachers were requisite in speaking schools, was it not more essential that such should be employed for deaf and dumb schools? He referred to the great want of text books at some length. Leaving the subject of defects, he proceeded to speak of the opposing system, and the reports of American Professors, European schools, &c. No fair trial of articulation (lip signs) had been made in this country. At Paris he saw the success of articulation, as also in Leipzig. The instruction was not altogether in articulation; but in connection with the signs. In France, England, Denmark, &c., articulation is used as an auxiliary to the signs. He read an extract from a letter of Prof. Hirsch making a correction in a paper of his from which Prof. G. had made an extract to the effect that he did opposed the use of the signs for said Prof. H. this would be ridiculous. He claims that the blending of the two systems, signs and articulation would be advantageous to the deaf mutes, and he would not rule out the pantomime signs.

Mr. I. L. Peet suggested that the manual alphabet should be taught in the common schools.

Mr. Gallaudet said he would incorporate the suggestion in his paper. He recapitulated his points, saying that it could not be denied but that there were defects, and the present system could be improved. He would not refuse to take from the opposing system its advantages. In conclusion, to bring the subject of articulation before the Conference, he offered a resolution, that, in the opinion of the Conference, it is the imperative duty of all deaf mute institutions to provide for imparting instruction in articulation to semi-mutes, (those who spoke before they lost their hearing) and others who show a talent for this kind of instruction.

Before discussing this resolution, Mr. Gillet read a paper prepared by Mr. Woods of the Illinois Institution on the same subject: after which a recess was taken to 3 o'clock.

At 2.45 the professors with Mrs. H. P. Peet, and a number of ladies, connected with the Institute placed themselves in a group, at the west front of the College, when Mr. Gardner, of this city, proceeded to take a photograph picture of them, proving satisfactory to all interested.

At 3 o'clock they again met in conference, the president, Dr. H. P. Peet, stated that they would proceed to discuss the merits of the paper read in the morning by Prof. Gallaudet, on the "Incidental Defects of the American system of Deaf Mute Instruction."

On motion the students of the College were invited to attend the sessions of the conference.

Prof. Gallaudet stated that there were several gentlemen present who had visited the Northampton school during the past few days, and had no doubt but that there were those present who would be pleased to hear from them.

Prof. Gillet, of Illinois, had visited the Northampton school and found the ladies there laboring with an eye single to the teaching of the deaf and dumb. This Conference he thought of great importance, and they certainly ought to take into consideration the system of teaching their pupils articulation. He had had a great prejudice against the system, but owing to events which came under his observation during the last two years, his mind on the subject was somewhat changed.

He referred to incidents in his own school, and publications which caused him to believe that he was wrong. On paying a visit to the Institute at Northampton, he was surprised to find how readily the children could converse by articulation, which they could do with but little or no difficulty the length of a room. And he had no doubt but that half of them were congenital mutes.

He saw a young lady there who had learned to talk intelligently at six months; also a class of twelve children who were being exercised in numbers, and could count rapidly by this method, calling numbers in rotation. It was annoying to him to decide whether it was best to introduce the system into these institutions, or whether it would not be best to separate the semi-mutes from the others, and just teach them articulation. He saw a young lady, who read intelligently, also saw a class of seven children reading.

Mr. Talbot, of Iowa, stated that the class which the gentleman saw had become deaf after they were four and a half years old.

Mr. Talbot had been to Northampton and found that he was mistaken in thinking that natural mute could not be taught to articulate. Miss Dudley, he said, could articulate very readily, and, in counting, the little ones did excellently.

On being cross questioned they did not give the names of letters or sound, but the power of them. The question, in his mind, was whether instructions in articulation, if given, will benefit the deaf and dumb any more than the old American system of teaching. If the teachers of the "Northampton Institute" could show any evidence that they could teach them faster by articulation than by signs, he was in favor of using that system; but he could not see that they could teach any better or faster.

On being questioned, he gave a detailed account of the proceedings during his visit.

Dr. Milligan, of Wisconsin, said when he went to Northampton he did not believe that a deaf mute could even be taught articulation, and as he disbelieved it all of his life it was hard for him to believe now, yet he was forced to do so as they do and will speak in spite of us. He proceeded to explain the manner in which the children

were exercised. He said they did articulate words of one and more syllables. The same class was exercised in numbers, by skipping around, which they did very readily. He did not know how many of them were congenital mutes but was led to believe that more than half of them were. He referred to an instance, which came under his observation, where a teacher placed a congenital mute distant twenty-five feet, and by articulation ordered him to do many things which he did with the greatest satisfaction. He went on at some length relating many instances where mutes articulated very fluently.

Mr. Turner, of Connecticut, approved in the main, the paper presented by Mr. Gallaudet. The time given the deaf mutes was not sufficient, he thought, to bring them out. He would like to see some of the graduates of Yale College on the stand, to see them discourse Latin fluently, or to have a Latin professor question them, and see how readily they would answer. He would apply the case to French, German, or any other foreign language.

He said that Mr. Weld thought that time spent in attempting to teach articulation was, with few exceptions, time lost. He referred to the success attending the case of Miss Dudley, and pronounced it wonderful.

After considerable discussion, the first resolution proposed by Mr. Gallaudet, was put to a vote, and adopted. It is as follows:

*Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this conference, it is the duty of all institutions for the education of the deaf and dumb, to provide adequate means for imparting instruction in articulation, and in lip-reading, to such of their pupils as may be able to engage with profit in exercises of this nature.

Rev. Collins Stone offered the following, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That, while in our judgment it is desirable to give semi-mutes and semi-deaf children every facility for retaining and improving any power of articulate speech which they may possess, it is not profitable except in promising cases discovered after fair experiment to carry congenital mutes through a course of instruction in articulation.

The following, offered by Prof. Gallaudet, with the first, was taken up, and also adopted:

*Resolved*, That, to attain success in this department of instruction an added force of instructors will be necessary, and this conference hereby recommends to boards of directors of institutions for the deaf and dumb in this country that speedy measures be taken to provide the funds needed for the prosecution of this work.

Conference then adjourned to 9 o'clock the next morning.

In the evening, there was an exhibition of the students in the chapel of the institution.

Original essays were delivered by signs (being read at the same time for the benefit of those present not familiar with signs,) by the following students of the college; 1st, The language of Signs, by W. L. Bird, of Naugatuck, Conn.; 2d, Air Castles, by D. H. Carroll, of New Lexington, Ohio; 3d, Body and Mind, by J. G. Parkinson of Milton, Vt.; 4th, Physical Science, by J. H. Logan, of Alleghany City, Pa.; 5th, Wit and Wisdom, by J. B. Hotchkiss, of Seymour, Conn.

These essays were listened to, and the delivery witnessed with great interest, and were greeted with great applause. All of them exhibited mature thought, and a style of writing as graceful and finished as would be found in students of any college in the country.

The essay of Mr. Logan, comparing the advantages of the classics and the physical sciences in a course of education, and advocating the substitution of the latter in our colleges, was very able, and attracted much attention. A recitation in signs of the poem of Rev. Ralph Hoyt, "The World for Sale," by S. T. Green, of Waterford, Maine, revealed the beauty and expressiveness of the language of signs that surprised and delighted the audience.

Among the visitors present, in addition to the members of the conference were Hons. J. A. Garfield, B. B. French, Rev. Drs. Sunderland and Samson, and Dr. C. H. Nichols, Superintendent of the Government Asylum for the Insane. A spirited address, expressive of his interest and gratification, was delivered by Gen. Garfield. He was followed by Rev. Dr. Samson, President of Columbian College, and Dr. H. P. Peet, President of the Conference.

THIRD DAY'S SESSION.

Friday, May, 15th.

The Conference reassembled at 9 o'clock with Dr. Peet in the



chair. There were present a number of visitors, among them Col. B. B. French, Mr. Compton, a deaf mute clerk in the Treasury Department, several ladies, and a number of the more advanced students of the Institution; the latter, by means of signs by one of the members, being made acquainted with the proceedings, in which they appeared to take great interest.

The consideration of a resolution offered yesterday, endorsing the American system of deaf mute instruction as one which an experience of fifty years has shown to be the true basis of instruction, was resumed. Several amendments were offered, and it was discussed at considerable length, during which Rev. Collins Stone said that in Europe nothing had ever been seen to compare with the results arrived at in our institutions, and which were being shown year after year; and he referred to the exhibition given by the students of the college last evening, as an example. It was finally referred to a committee composed of Messrs. Gallaudet, D. C., Stone, Conn., and McIntire, Indiana.

Rev. Mr. Turner read a paper on "Hereditary Deafness," in which he takes the ground that deafness can be transmitted by parents, as the peculiarities of parents are often transmitted. He noticed a number of cases, among others that of a slave in Missouri, who became deaf, and his children and grandchildren to the number of nine afterward became deaf. A deaf man married a hearing woman; they had two children, both deaf and dumb; one of them married a hearing woman, and had two children—the son being deaf and the other hearing. He maintains that deafness is hereditary, and is often caused by diseases—scarlet fever, ulcers and slight colds. After giving tables showing that one child of every ten of parents of whom one or the other or both are deaf, is also deaf, he discussed the question whether it was not the duty of instructors of the deaf and dumb to discourage them from marrying, taking the affirmative view as to the intermarrying of congenital mutes; for he had found no deaf and dumb offspring of those who had lost their hearing after birth. Those who lose their hearing, in his opinion, may marry, but those congenitally deaf and dumb should not intermarry.

During the reading of the paper the students paid more than usual attention, watching the signs made to them by one of the professors, and at its conclusion, at their request, Mr. Turner was asked what then were they to do? and another suggested, in answer, that Gen. Garfield had been understood to say, in his address the previous evening, that there should be more deaf mutes, that similar institutions to the Columbia should be provided.

Mr. I. L. Peet, of the New York institution, read a paper on initial signs, which was received with marked attention.

The Conference reassembled at 3 P. M., and was called to order by the President, Dr. Peet.

Mr. Gillet, chairman of the committee which was appointed to take into consideration the paper read by Mr. Peet, offered the following:

*Resolved*, That the conference has listened to the reading of Mr. I. L. Peet's paper on "Initial Signs" with great pleasure and profit, and recommend its careful consideration to all persons who labor for, or are associated with, the deaf and dumb, to the end that they may use their earnest endeavors in bringing this language to the greatest possible perfection—deeming the principles enunciated in this paper as philosophical, and susceptible of extensive application, and that, appreciating the talent, experience, and labor required in its preparation, the members of the conference hereby tender to Mr. Peet their sincere thanks for this valuable and practical contribution to the literature of our profession.

Prof. Pratt read a paper entitled "The College, its nature and work," in which he discussed the capability of deaf mutes for higher education and the necessity of thorough discipline to fit them to compete with others. He claimed that the primary aim of education is to develop mind; at the same time he printed out many positions which the educated mute would be qualified to fill. The relations of the National Deaf Mute College to the other Institutions were explained; the organization of High Classes and the adjustment of courses of study preparatory for the college were urged.

Great interest was manifested by the members of the Conference in this paper at its conclusion the following was offered by Professor Talbot:

*Resolved*, That this conference recommend the establishment of high classes in all the institutions where they do not now exist.

*Resolved*, That we recommend that the course of studies in these high classes be, as far as possible in harmony with the course required for admission to the National Deaf Mute College, that those students who desire it may be prepared for the college class.

Quite a lengthy debate ensued on the merits of the resolutions, in which Messrs. Turner, McIntire, Milligan, Palmer, Stone and several others took an active part.

Mr. McIntire moved that the first resolution be amended so as to read, after "exist," at as early a day as practicable.

Mr. Talbot accepted the amendment.

Prof. I. L. Peet, of New York, offered the following resolutions; which were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That this conference does hereby give its hearty approval to the work of the National Deaf Mute College, regarding it as an institution essential to the completion of the national system of deaf-mute education.

*Resolved*, That, an increase, at an early day, of the free State students, now authorized by every consideration of justice and expediency, is demanded, and our Senators and Representatives are hereby requested to make such amendments in the law of March 2, 1867, as may secure to the deaf and dumb of the United States equal privileges in the college and the attention of Congress is respectfully directed to the fact that immense portions of the national domain have been appropriated for the endowments of universities and colleges for hearing and speaking youths, in the advantages of which deaf mutes cannot participate; hence, in the judgment of this conference, it is most fitting and proper that a college for this class of persons—shut out, until recently, from the benefits of collegiate education—should be perfected and maintained on a liberal scale by the National Government.

Prof. McIntire, chairman of the committee to whom was referred the papers read by Dr. Peet, on a course of Elementary Lessons for the Deaf and Mute, and the one by Prof. Brock, on a better method for beginners, made the following report: That in both of the papers there were valuable suggestions of great practical utility to teachers of this class of persons, and that the greatest progress will be secured by such a union of the two methods suggested in these papers, as shall give the pupil an early and practical use of the English language, and interest, and variety to their daily lessons. Accepted.

Pres. Gallaudet, chairman of the committee appointed to take into consideration the resolution offered by Mr. Stone, reported the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the American system of deaf mute education as practiced and developed in the institutions of this country for the last fifty years commends itself by the best of all tests—that of prolonged, careful and successful experiment—as in a pre-eminent degree adapted to relieve the peculiar misfortune of deaf mutes as a class, and restore them to the blessings of society.

The question being called for and put, Dr. Milligan, of Wisconsin, objected to the resolution on account of the word "pre-eminent" being in it.

The Chair stated that the gentleman was out of order, and wished him to take his seat.

Mr. McIntire called for the ayes and noes.

The vote being taken there were 14 in the affirmative and but 2 in the negative, Messrs. Milligan and Gillet, voting in the negative; therefore the Chair pronounced it carried.

W. J. Palmer, principal of the North Carolina institution for the deaf, dumb and the blind, presented a paper on the "Mechanical Instruction of the deaf and dumb." He alluded to the fact that in the controversy which has recently been carried on in relation to the best methods for the intellectual instruction of the deaf and dumb, very little had been said about their mechanical instruction. He contended that more attention should be paid to this subject, as a good trade would enable mutes to earn a livelihood after their education was completed and teach them to use practically in after life the knowledge they have acquired during their connection with an institution. As most of the pupils in institutions are from the humbler walks of life, and supported by the bounty of the State during the period of their education, when it is completed, their only reliance for self-support and independence will be the trades or occupations taught them while at school.

He recommended that competent instructors in the mechanical

branches should be secured in all institutions. He was satisfied, from his own as well as from the experience of others, that if the deaf and dumb are properly instructed in mechanical pursuits, as large a proportion will succeed in after life as among the same number of speaking persons taken promiscuously from the population. He showed from the statistics, that the deaf and dumb, as a body, acquire trades just as readily as other persons. He stated that the trades were taught in the institutions as follows: Eleven teach shoemaking; six, cabinet making; five, tailoring; four, printing; three, bookbinding, and one, photographing.

In conclusion, he urged that the mechanical departments should be well encouraged in all institutions.

Prof. I. L. Peet offered the following:

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Conference the principles set forth in the paper read by Mr. Palmer meet with their hearty concurrence, and that we hope that the boards of directors of the several institutions will make full provisions for the instruction of the pupils in mechanical and other industrial pursuits.

This resolution was ably discussed by Messrs. Fay, Peet, McIntire, Gallaudet and Gillet.

Mr. Palmer suggested that some one offer a resolution praying the principals of the various deaf mute institutes to prepare suitable places of amusement for the children.

On motion of Mr. Turner, it was embodied in the resolution

The Conference then took a recess until 8 o'clock, when papers were read by Professor Samuel Porter, on the "Best Way of teaching Grammar," and by Mr. Gillet, of Illinois, prepared by Miss Trask of his institution, on "Ladies as Teachers of the deaf and dumb."

After a somewhat lengthy discussion on various incidental topics, &c., the meeting adjourned.

#### FOURTH DAY'S SESSION Saturday May 16th.

The Conference met again at 8 o'clock.

Mr. E. M. Gallaudet stated that Miss D. L. Dix, being desirous to show her interest in the cause of the deaf and dumb, had placed a sum of money sufficient to afford \$10 for each institution for the purchase of some memento of her regard.

On motion of Rev. Mr. B. Talbot, the following vote of thanks was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this conference be presented to Miss Dorothy L. Dix, in behalf of the several institutions represented, for her generous donation.

Mr. I. L. Peet, from Committee on Convention, reported a modified resolution, as follows:

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Conference there should be held, from time to time, general conventions of all persons engaged in the education of the deaf and dumb, and that Mr. I. L. Peet, of New York, Dr. Joseph H. Johnson, of Alabama, Rev. Collins Stone, of Connecticut, Dr. H. W. Milligan, of Wisconsin, and W. O. Connor, of Georgia, be appointed a committee to make arrangements for such a convention, either in 1869 or 1870, and to issue a call for the same, inviting all teachers of deaf mutes and principals and trustees of institutions to assemble without regard to the methods or system they may use in their labors. Adopted.

Mr. McIntire, from Committee on Periodical, reported the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this conference it is expedient to sustain a periodical which shall be devoted to the interests of deaf mute instruction, and that the "American Annals of the Deaf and Dumb" ought to be revived and continued.

*Resolved*, That an executive committee of five persons be selected to serve until the meeting of the next convention, with power to appoint an editor, fix the time, number, and place of publication, and do all other things necessary for carrying out the foregoing resolution.

*Resolved*, That the members of this Conference pledge their influence to sustain such an periodical, and to circulate it in the several States which we represent.

These resolutions were adopted, and the following gentlemen appointed an executive committee to carry them out: E. M. Gallaudet, C. Stone, I. L. Peet, W. J. Palmer and Thomas McIntire.

On motion of Mr. Turner, a resolution of thanks to President Gallaudet and his associates was adopted; to which the President responded, expressing the gratification which he felt in the hearty and

generous manner which the invitation to come hither had been met, and for the harmonious and enthusiastic meeting; also, for the interest expressed in the peculiar work in which the officers of the National Deaf Mute College are engaged. He referred to the relations of the college to the institutions, the necessity of the support of the institution, the friendships that had been strengthened by this meeting, and closed by invoking the choicest blessings upon each and all members of the Conference.

Dr. Milligan presented a resolution tendering the thanks of the conference to Dr. C. H. Nichols and his able assistants for the kindness and courtesy shown to the members of the Conference during their visit to the Government Hospital for the Insane. Adopted.

Mr. W. J. Palmer moved a resolution of thanks to Dr. H. P. Peet, as follows:

*"Resolved*, That in closing this interesting conference we feel it eminently fit and proper to give an expression of the gratification it has afforded us to have with us our venerable president, H. P. Peet, L. L. D., and that we tender to him our thanks for the impartial manner he has presided over our deliberations, and that we offer to him the hospitality of our several institutions, and hope that now that he has retired from the active duties of the profession, he may visit us and see some of the results of his faithful labors in behalf of the deaf and dumb of our country." Adopted.

An informal discussion on the various modes of conducting religious exercises in the institutions then followed, which was participated in by Messrs. I. L. Peet, Milligan, Palmer, Turner, Gillet and Bangs.

Dr. J. H. Johnson moved a resolution of thanks to the secretaries of the Conference; which was adopted.

Mr. I. L. Peet read portions of an elementary chemistry, prepared by his brother, and suggested that those engaged in the work of teaching the deaf and dumb should prepare text books.

On motion of Mr. Gallaudet, the conference then adjourned *sine die*.

Dr. Peet, on rising to declare the vote, expressed great gratification in meeting those present. He had passed not a short time in the work in which all were engaged. Seventy-three winters had shed their snows on his head, and he was reminded by the infirmities of age that he might never meet his brethren again in the flesh. He had no regret that he had engaged in this work. He had labored with good intention, but doubtless with many mistakes. He rendered thanks for the consideration which had been shown to him, and then concluded with an impressive prayer.

#### Sham Deafness.

A marine, while serving on board a ship of war, complained frequently to the surgeon that he was gradually losing the sense of hearing, and at the end of several months asserted that he was completely deaf. It being, however, presumed that the alleged infirmity was feigned, and as he could not be made to perform his duty, he was brought to the gangway and flogged; but previously to his being paraded for punishment, and during its infliction, he was informed that he should be pardoned if he would admit the fraud and return to his duty. Every means that promised to be successful in surprising him into showing that he possessed the sense of hearing, was resorted to, but without success; firing a pistol close to his ear suddenly roused him during sleep, and endeavoring to alarm him, elicited nothing satisfactory. The officers at Halser hospital, to which he had been sent, resolved to punish him a second time.

Dr. Lind, who was then the physician to the hospital, begged that punishment might be deferred, with the view of gaining time to try by another experiment whether the man was an impostor or not. His request was granted. The doctor chose a favorable opportunity, and coming unperceived behind him one day, he put his hand on the man's shoulder, and said, in an ordinary tone of voice: "I am happy to tell you that you are invalided at last." "Am I?" replied the overjoyed marine. The imposture being thus rendered evident, he was forthwith punished and sent on board ship.

## EDITORIAL.



The Massachusetts State School at Northampton.

That was a noble charity of John Clarke. To what cause could the fifty thousand dollars have been better given?

The work of setting up a school, especially one for deaf mutes, is one of no ordinary difficulty. Yankees when they give their money are apt to give their ideas as to what is the best mode—all had their ideas, but it was impossible to meet the views of all. But as to the Clarke Institute the community may rest assured that the work has been well begun there for the results during the brief period it has been in operation are in themselves a consolidated argument in favor of the system of instruction there adopted.

This school meets a great want not only of the state but also of all New England. There many of our deaf and dumb can be taught to articulate and go forth into the world useful members of society. This class, at least will be thankful for its establishment.

The time will come when every one will be satisfied, aye more than satisfied with its system.

True it cannot be expected to be perfect for then it could not grow in grace, but we venture to say that the school as a school will always be above the average. The more the people see of it, the more they will be pleased with it.

By joining hand to hand and heart to heart the people of Massachusetts can make it the model school for deaf mutes in the country.

If some people do not think enough of the system and send their children out of the State, it militates against the school and it cannot then be made as good as if it had the undivided and united support of the State.

Parents of deaf mute children in applying to the Secretary of State will do well to indicate a preference to have them educated at Northampton.

Teachers and others interested in the education of deaf mutes at the West are adopting the views and methods of instruction which are now on trial at Northampton. Prof. Gillet, the head of the Illinois institution for the education of the deaf and dumb, has recently asked the consent of the trustees to the formation of a new department there, in which articulation shall be taught to such as are capable of acquiring it. He speaks of the results achieved at the Northampton school, which he had recently visited, as "surpassing what he had supposed to be within the range of possibility;" and adds that both his reflection and his observation compel him to acknowledge that in the past, while they had conferred great and valuable benefits on their pupils, they had nevertheless pursued a policy of questionable justice, if they had not unconsciously been doing a serious and great wrong to an important portion of them, by withholding a means of intercourse with mankind in general better than the one they had supplied.

It will be noticed by reference to the votes passed at the convention of the principals of the regular deaf mute Institutions held at Washington and printed in another column that in the opinion of the conference it was "expedient to sustain a periodical which shall be devoted to the interest of deaf mute instruction," and a committee of five was selected with power to appoint an editor and carry out the vote.

We shall gladly welcome the appearance of this paper and trust that it may accomplish much more for the welfare of the deaf mutes of our country than we have. We shall continue to do all in power to aid in the instruction of the class to which we belong, and trust we may also at the same time interest and amuse our readers, and give them all the news in which they are particularly interested and perhaps while the new paper may be of greater value to the principals and teachers of the Institutions the *National Deaf Mute Gazette* from its more popular character may better meet the wants of the graduates and members of these Institutions. Until the new paper appears, it will give us great pleasure to publish any articles the editor or either of the executive committee may prepare.

It has been repeatedly stated that this paper gave too great prominence to the new method of teaching by articulation, and that another paper must be started in the interests of the old system. We have endeavored to be impartial, without concealing our interest in the Clarke school and desire to see the experiment there on trial succeed. We have never declined to receive and print any article prepared by the friends of the old system, and shall be glad to receive any communications they may send us.

We shall endeavor to furnish a review of some portion of the proceedings of the convention in our next number.

We understand the originators of the convention of principals of the regular deaf mute Institutions, declined to invite the President or principal of the Clarke school to attend the convention either as regular or honorary member, on the ground that the Clarke school was not a regular institution, and that only principals of regular institutions were invited to attend.

By reference to the proceedings it will appear, that while only the principals seem to have voted, some teachers and gentlemen not connected with the education of the Deaf, were invited to participate in the exercises.

The two points of particular interest presented to the convention were the Deaf Mute College at Washington, and the method of teaching by articulation—as only the friends of the College attended the convention, and as the gentlemen connected with the Clarke school were excluded and the Dr. Milligan who ventured a word of remonstrance upon one resolution which declared that the old system was almost perfection, was summarily declared out of order and requested to sit down, there was of course no discussion or opposition to the programme cut and dried by the managers of the convention.

"Up and down the States!" by A. J. Hasty will appear in our next. Also the Carlin and Burnett papers so long promised.

The Directors of the American Asylum have increased the annuity of Laurent Clerc three hundred dollars, making it now one thousand dollars.

The Boston Deaf Mute Christian Association have removed to permanent quarters at 460 Washington St. Room 12.



**The Great Convention at Brattleboro.**

Our readers will see by the notice on the sixteenth page that the eighth biennial convention of the New England Gallaudet Association will be held at Brattleboro, Vt., August 26 and 27.

There is every indication of its being one of the largest conventions of the deaf and dumb ever held in New England.

Prof. James Denison delivers the oration. The deliberations will be presided over by President Wing.

A large number of the prominent deaf mutes have announced their intention to be present.

We advise our friends one and all to be on hand.

Messrs. Chase and Holmes are the managers which fact alone is a sufficient guarantee of what the occasion will be.

C. R. F. is entitled to great credit for his efforts in behalf of the venerable Clerc. The communications of Senex and XXX have attracted much attention and elicited as much praise. All are working for good although going in opposite directions. Hartford has been slow, this is a fact but she has woken up a little. The universal sentiment is that she ought to have put her hand deeper into her pocket. To this view of the case, we fully subscribe. She should do her whole duty while it is day and before the night cometh but she seems to see through different glasses than we do.

J. G. Parkinson of the National College has got up the deaf-mute alphabet in a new form on common visiting cards. The plate is the smallest but the finest executed we have ever seen.

They will be found very useful as business or visiting cards. His terms are \$3 per 100.

We advise our friends to send in their orders at once to Mr. Parkinson.

A correspondent says:—There is a deaf mute man though he looks very able-bodied, and fit to do an ordinary labor, yet busily plying his profession as a beggar; and at various times he goes under numerous aliases. In one place he would claim to be a graduate of the Kentucky Deaf and Dumb Asylum and in another place he would change this statement. But it is believed by most of us that he is from the South; for his army pants of light blue but being rather coarse prove of his having coming from somewhere in the Southern States. The man in question is a sinister looking fellow; his age about 37 years and he is small in stature with black short beard and little moustache; his hair being of the same color, and he is about 5 feet high.

It is however, related of him that in a certain town he called himself Surrat and bragged much of being confidence in Andrew Johnson. On one occasion he went into a store poured a handful of pennies on the counter and counted out five dollars in them and he in return got a five dollar bill.

His headquarters are supposed to be in Warren, Ohio, from where he goes on his begging tour into the surrounding country, and returns enriched with the fruits of begging which is apparently a paying business. He keeps a large amount of money on his person.

**A MAN WITH THREE EARS.**—A freak of nature has been seen in Arkansas, in the shape of a man with three ears. One was on each side of his head, and the third, belonging to another fellow, between his teeth.

**PROSPECTUS OF THE NATIONAL DEAF-MUTE GAZETTE.**

A paper devoted to the interests of the deaf and dumb is of vital necessity to the welfare of this class of our community.

To meet this want the National Gazette was started and we have endeavored faithfully to carry out the aims of its early friends and founders and to promote the interests of the Deaf and Dumb.

At the solicitation of several valued friends we have prepared the following prospectus which we shall strive to carry out.

1st. To make the Gazette the medium of communication between the deaf mutes of the entire country, and to supply valuable and authentic information on every subject of particular interest to them.

2d. To discuss all questions relating to the education of the deaf and dumb and to their religious interests and spiritual condition.

3d. To notice the reports of the various Institutions for Deaf Mutes which we may receive and to publish reports of all conventions, meetings and proceedings of societies relating to the condition of the deaf and dumb.

4th. To publish papers, letters or communication from the Principals or Professors of the various Institutions and from other friends of the deaf.

5th. Articles of a political or sectarian character will not be published.

6th. We intend to make the Gazette a family and home paper and nothing will be allowed in its column, which any father or mother of a family would object to having read in the home circle.

The introduction of articulation into our system of education either by the plan recommended by Mr. Gallaudet, the excellent President of Columbia College, as an auxiliary to the present system, or by the method adopted at the Clarke Institution by dispensing with signs, is at present attracting great attention.

We, therefore, solicit for publication papers and communications upon the subject; and pledge ourselves to publish in the future, as we have done in the past all proper articles either for or against the new or old system.

This paper is owned, printed, published and edited by deaf mutes and is the only paper printed in the English language having these objects in view. We know the wants of the class to which we belong, and with the help of the friends of the deaf and dumb, trust we may do something to advance their interests and promote their pleasure and happiness.

We invite reports, papers, original articles, items of news, notices of marriages and deaths and of any other matters of interest to our readers.

The National Deaf Mute Gazette will be published, on the first of each month. TERMS \$150 per year in advance.

An elegant tin wedding took place at Lowell, May 27. Mr. and Mrs P. J. Wright were visited on the occasion by a large number of their relations and friends who left behind them tokens of their good will, respect and affection and best wishes for the future in the shape of every variety of tin, silver and crockery ware. Quite a delegation of mutes from Boston attended and G. A. Holmes Esq. made a speech to the happy pair which was received with rounds of applause the throwing up of hats by the gentlemen and the waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies.

The company after attending well to their "inner man" separated toward the small hours of the night.

France has 37,836,813 inhabitants.

**The Association in aid of the Deaf and Dumb,  
Regent street, London.**

At the annual meeting of this society held in London in April, 1855, the following were adopted as the rules of the body.

I. "To provide extended religious and secular instruction among the deaf and dumb throughout the metropolis after they have left school."

II. "To visit the deaf and dumb at their own homes."

III. "To assist deaf and dumb having good character in obtaining employment."

IV. "To relieve either by gifts or loans of money deserving or necessitous deaf and dumb persons"

V. "To encourage the early training of deaf and dumb children preparatory to their admission into educational Institutions."

That an urgent necessity exists for a society having such objects in view is quite apparent when we state that according to the late census, there were 2000 deaf mutes scattered throughout the different districts of this vast metropolis extending as it does over an area of 30 square miles, and that owing to their migratory habits they soon drop out of the notice of the parochial clergy, while the majority being but imperfectly educated must eventually become regardless of their religious duties and fall into a low state of mortality. It is here that the association steps in and does that which no other society can do.

In looking over the last Report we learn that the society provides a chaplain—expressly ordained for this work, and two other missionary agents, who with the assistance of two deaf gentlemen hold nine services in different parts of the city on Sunday. While during the week an evening service is conducted by the chaplain in one of the city churches, a Bible class by one of the missionaries, a lecture is delivered on some interesting subject either by the missionaries or through them as interpreters, and two evening classes are held for the benefit of youths who have lately left school.

Another object that the society has in view and which it carries out successfully is that of assisting the deaf and dumb to find employment, arranging the terms between them and the employers, or settling any dispute which may afterwards unfortunately arise. Those only who are intimately acquainted with the deaf and dumb can fully appreciate the difficulties under which they often labour in seeking for employment—especially when business is dull.

These often arise from prejudice ignorance or selfishness on the part of the masters who imagine that there would be a difficulty of communication, or that the affliction under which the deaf mute labours would militate against him as a workman. The missionary then comes in as his friend, explains the difficulties, solicits a second trial and where necessary becomes security for the due performance of the work—it is therefore no unusual thing to find 4, 5, or 6 deaf mutes working in the same establishment and earning as good wages as their more favored fellow men and instances are known where they have continued working for the same employer upwards of 30 years. We have also heard of a young man recommended by this society to one of the city houses, he was at first engaged as a Porter at low wages. Step by step he rose until at length he was put into the counting house where he enjoys the full confidence of his master—all this has happened within the past two years.

Another great work which the association has been the means of accomplishing is that of having rescued upwards of 20 young persons from living and dying in a state of total ignorance of the divine truths of our holy religion. By the rules of the London Asylums for deaf-mutes no child can be admitted over the age of 11 years and six

months. This rule many parents of deaf and dumb children overlook until too late, or perhaps they never think of having their afflicted child educated, when such a case is discovered steps are at once taken to have the evil remedied by sending the child to the Brighton Institutions the committee engaging to pay the necessary expenses in whole or part.

The above statement will put our readers in possession of some facts relative to the workings of this excellent association though it by no means fully represents the benefits which it is the means of conferring upon the afflicted class, to quote the words of a gentleman himself deaf, and who has for many years devoted himself to this benevolent work.

"The Deaf and Dumb of London after leaving school find each other out, club together, intermarry among themselves, make their own world, their own politics and shrink from the intrusion of the outer and larger world!! The difficulty and awkwardness of holding communication with them is their barrier, and they exist to almost all intents and purposes as a colony of foreigners amongst us, the object of this association is to break through this barrier and by the visitations of its missionaries from house to house become personally intimately acquainted with the wants and difficulties of the deaf and dumb and thus at once be in a position to give that advice and assistance that may be needed."

For several years past the committee have been most desirous of erecting a suitable building which will contain a church, lecture room, library, and secretary's office, but hitherto the great difficulty has been to obtain a favorable site, especially as the price of land has of late so greatly increased. There is however £3,000 in the Funds for this object, £50 of which was contributed by her Majesty the Queen.

The income of the Association for the past year has been £1,200 which shows a large increase over that of previous years.

**The Wallis Club, London, England.**

This club is composed of deaf gentlemen and a few of their hearing friends who can communicate quickly by the fingers or sign language. It is so called in honor of Dr. Wallis who lived in the reign of Charles II. and who directed his attention to the means of communicating with the deaf and dumb.

The second session of the Club was opened on Saturday Nov. 30, 1867. The subject for debate being "Education." During the discussion several members strongly advocated that the government should not only make liberal grants for the education of the people but also that the attendance at the schools should be compulsory—others objected to the *compulsion* as being opposed to all our feelings as Englishmen but at the same time agreed that the government should make liberal provision for the education of the rising generations—upon the votes being taken there appeared a small majority in favor of the "Compulsory Measures."

The next subject for debate was "Do the cabmen deserve public support?" This subject was suggested by a new government regulation in which it is proposed that cabs shall all be supplied with lamps by the owners or drivers—and to which measure the cabmen have raised strong objections.

Those who supported the cabmen contended that this body of men were already heavily taxed and that if the new regulation came into force it would be a great grievance and while there was a necessity for the cabs being supplied with lamps it should be done at the expense of the government. Others thought that in a well lighted city

like London there was no necessity for having cab lamps, and that the government had no more right to supply lamps to cabmen than needles to tailors, or ploughs to peasants. Votes being taken there was a majority in favor of the cabmen.

The next subject of debate was "Is the metropolis in danger from the roughs?" In the course of the debate reference was made to the Gordon riots when the military had to be called out also to the Fenian outrages for the purpose of showing to what extent mischief could be carried on by a number of lawless men—and that although Fenianism and the late riotous meetings had not the same object in view, still were the adherents of these two bodies to unite their forces they would become formidable. On the other hand it was stated that with our present efficient police force which could be augmented by 30,000 special constables, the metropolis was in no danger. The votes being taken a large majority appeared for the latter idea.

The next subject was—"Which has most to do in the affairs of life—the expression of the face, the language of signs, or words." The meeting decided in favor of the first suggestion.

The next subject being—"Irish grievances." It was unanimously agreed that Ireland had great cause of complaint—arising from church rates and forcible incorporation.

On the subject of "Poor Laws" being introduced, the majority decided that the present system was rotten and should be abolished to make room for a better one.

The succeeding subject was—"Has a soldier many inducements to enlist?" The debate opened by the speaker contrasting the many advantages which the soldier now enjoys over the working man. On the other hand it was contended that the loss of liberty, the liability to punishment for trivial offences, together with the difficulties in the way of marriage more than counter balance the advantages held out to the soldier. On the close of the poll the majority decided that at present the inducements to enter the army are not many.

On the question—"Is it advisable for the deaf and dumb to intermarry?" a very warm debate ensued. Those who advocate such unions stated that sympathy for each other's afflictions strengthened the bond of union. Those who took the opposite view said that for sake of the children one parent should at least be able to hear and speak. The majority of the meeting agreed with this view of the case.

The next subject was—"Should public houses be closed on Sundays?" The majority agreed with those speakers who approved of the present law—viz: That public houses may be opened on Sunday, from 1 to 3 and from 5 to 11 o'clock. They contended that it would be unfair to the poor man to close his place of refreshment while the rich man can have whatever he chooses at his Club house—therefore if Abel Smith's bill passes, let *all* places of refreshment of whatever name be closed.

On the question—"Shall we submit the Alabama claims to arbitration on Mr. Seward's terms?" It was decided in the negative. In the course of the debate it was contended that the Alabama affair was purely a private speculation between the builders and the Southerners and that therefore the government was not responsible for the act of the builder. Also that the Southerners being acknowledged as belligerents and not rebels merely we could, sell them the Alabama, and not be considered responsible, and that we were not bound to act as special constables to take care of the property of the United States. On the votes being taken a large majority declared that we should not accept of arbitration on Mr. Seward's terms.

The session closed with the question "Should the deaf and dumb be educated in the French or German system?" The views of the

advocates of both systems having been given, together with the opinions of those who have made it their business to visit the European Institutions to investigate this question as well as the experience of the members themselves; a large majority agreed that the French system was the one best adapted for the Deaf and Dumb.

A few nights after the above debate the members held a social meeting at which the work of the closing session was reviewed, and hopes expressed that all would meet again when the next session commenced.

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"One of the most interesting charities in Ireland is that which provides for 'the Deaf and Dumb, and Blind.' The *Ulster Institution*, in many important respects a model, has lately held its anniversary meeting, under the presidency of Lord Lurgan. Its finances are in a most flourishing condition, owing in some degree to the fact, that of its 132 'auxiliaries' in the province, a deputation visited 123 during the summer. There are 148 pupils in the institution, and a class of seventeen extra pupils taught in a Sunday-school by the Rev. John Kinham, the principal, who has devoted his energies to this work. Ingenious, patient, and painstaking, and with a deep impression of the spiritual bearings of his work, he has labored in this department for many years, and won universal confidence; and one result is, that no Irish society of any kind has a firmer hold on the hearts of its supporters than has this institution. 'What the privation,' said the Rev. W. F. Stevenson, of Dublin, 'of these deaf and dumb, and of these blind children had been for centuries, had already been mentioned by the preceding speaker—cursed apparently, and banished from the presence of their fellow-men; banned as if under the ban of the wrath of God; held by the greatest philosopher of antiquity to be incapable of knowledge; held by the greatest father of the Church to be incapable of faith; deserted by their parents, and suffered to wander homeless and aimless through the world; offered up by barbarous people, in barbarous countries, in sacrifice to offended gods. A miserable, helpless, drifting lot was that of these deaf and dumb and blind, for centuries of our world. By somewhat slow, somewhat strange and mysterious links, there had come about that mighty change of which they were witnesses that day. In the last century they found the first determined effort to bring these poor waifs of society within the province of human sympathy and within the aim and scope of Christian teaching. Then, how strangely this movement had progressed within the last 150 years, nay, within the last ten years. Instead of there being 100 children under education, as at the last census, there were now 2000. Instead of one school, established under the reputation of folly, schools had so multiplied over the world, that there was not a civilized country but had schools and asylums, for the deaf and dumb and the blind.'" *British Museum.*

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There was a very interesting game of base ball between the Kendall of the National Deaf-Mute College and a picked nine of the 12 U. S. Infantry on the ground of the former in Washington D. C. The mutes came off victors by a score of 59 to 13. The fielding on the Kendall side was splendid. Bird's pitching was effective; also Showman did well behind the bat and Green on First Base.

It is said that the Olympic Club has challenged the deaf and dumb to play a game this season.

P. C.

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Be deaf to the quarrelsome, blind to the scorner, and dumb to those who are mischievously inquisitive.

**North-Western Deaf-Mute Christian Association.**

We have received the following circular from friends in Illinois and at their request we cheerfully insert it in our columns and trust we may hear the result of the meeting they proposed to hold. If the plan succeeds it will undoubtedly be followed in other places and similar associations formed in various parts of our country.

Jacksonville, Illinois, January 1st, 1868.

**Fellow Deaf-Mute Citizens:**

We, the undersigned, deem it expedient to state the circumstances which led to our organization under the above title.

Although we had no representative of mutes from abroad to help to form this organization in a more regular and formal manner, we have drafted the constitution (see the appendix) which we submit to them for their approval. We act as a committee and invite all our brethren in misfortune in this state and the neighboring states to adopt the constitution and to participate in the more regular organization of this Association to the satisfaction of all parties. And we affectionately entreat them to grant us their prayers and co-operation in the great work of evangelizing our state.

The field selected by us for labor is not only Illinois—our own state—our adopted country—the sphere of our immediate influence—the dwelling place of our families, and the probable burying place of our earthly remains, but also the neighboring states where mutes live within the reach of this state. Illinois has two thousand mutes, if we reckon on the basis of one deaf mute to over one thousand speaking people, six hundred of these have received instruction, more or less, from the Illinois Deaf-Mute Institution in this city and from other state Institutions. But many others went into the world to obtain a livelihood, some had their families to support, while others were the only dependence of their widowed mothers. Their general industry and self reliance secure for them the respect of every good citizen. But from pure motives we regret the great destitution in regard to two highly important things throughout this community, viz, the want of preaching the gospel to them and consequently the want of general spiritual health. Now our aim is to remedy these wants. It is true that many of them have been taught at the Institution. But this is not enough. For as soon as they have left school, they generally cease to attend religious services. Hence they are unprovided with any means of evangelical instruction.

Persons who have been converted at the Institution have often backsliden through neglect, loneliness, discouragement and carelessness. Others who have not been converted at the Institution remain still unconverted. In individual cases a few remain firm Christians. But general spiritual health does not pervade the whole community of deaf mutes. A city life as well as a country or solitary life is a temptation to the neglect of duty. The world is cold toward mutes. Churches and Christians are silent upon the matter of their Christian welfare. They do not form any plans to supply their wants, though they have amply supplied the wants of all nations, even of the most degraded. The probable reason is that they are *at a loss to know what to do with deaf mutes*. Since they are scattered to the distant parts of the country, they are almost destitute of *all the necessary moral restraints*. Shall a remedy be sought in view of these facts? Most assuredly. That the remedy should be permanent is of great importance. That deaf mutes should live together in Jacksonville or in any other place is impracticable. *There never are a sufficient number of deaf mutes in or near any place to establish a church and preacher, or hall and public lecture*. How can they be evangelized while they scattered over the country? We think that our proposed plan may answer the question. We propose to establish a Mission-

ary Association under the name of the "North Western Deaf Mute Christian Association. Let us particularly state the plan. On the 12th day of December, 1866, several Christian deaf mutes assembled to take the matter into consideration, and held several meetings, when, after a long and careful deliberation, they declared it highly expedient to form a permanent organization, to be called "The North Western Deaf Mute Christian Association the objects of which are to promote the Christian welfare of mutes at home and abroad, to seek their conversion, to elevate them to a higher degree of Biblical light and knowledge, and to sustain missionary labor. The missionary under the auspices of the Association, is to meet the backslider and recall him, cheer and console the anxious Christian, address God's warnings to the impenitent, institute gospel churches and withstand the efforts made by all classes of sinners.

To promote the objects we have before us, funds are indispensable, kind expressions and friendly greetings will not answer the suffering demands of Zion. If one or more missionaries, to accomplish the objects above mentioned, should be demanded, their support must be furnished. If destitute points are to be occupied by new laborers, they must be sustained. The spiritual interests of the mutes demand their liberality and cordial support. The question "How shall money be obtained?" may be answered by "subscription." It is true, the deaf-mutes are generally a poor people, but they can raise money, little by little, each year. The Association propose to grant handsome certificates to the subscribers on receipt of a certain amount of money, as prescribed in Article XI of the constitution [see appendix]. The terms of subscription are very easy and practicable for all classes of mutes under all conditions, and in all circumstances. Bear in mind that "the dearest is the cheapest." For instance a person pays \$5 each year, for five years, and he will then pay \$25, and he can be a member for thirty-five years. If he pays \$3 each year, for five years, he can only be a member for twenty years, and if he wants to be a member for thirty-five years, he must renew his subscription, when the term (twenty years) expires, and would give \$30, being a difference of \$5. If he pays \$2 annually for five years, and if he wants to be a member for thirty-five years, in renewing his subscription twice, he would give \$5 more than if he should pay \$5 annually for five years. Therefore, \$5 per year for five years is the cheapest, life membership is very desirable, and in order to obtain it, \$10 annually payable for only five years may be considered reasonable, for high life membership is necessary to permanent evangelization.

The second question "What will be the best method of managing the funds of the association?" may be answered "By the loan system." The accrued interest will be used to enable the board of the association to carry into effect any plans it may adopt, for the immediate evangelization of our unfortunate brethren, while the principal will ever constitute the permanent fund of the Association. And from generation to generation, payments will increase the permanent funds of the Association. At first the funds may be little, but year by year, they will increase more rapidly than subscribers would expect. We appeal for the prompt support of every deaf-mute living in Illinois. Otherwise the evangelization of the mutes may never be undertaken in the future. It may be feared by some persons that the majority of mutes will be unwilling to subscribe, and many of them will not subscribe. To be acquainted with their general opinion is very important. Mr. Frank Read undertook this plan as an agent for the Association. Last spring he went in company with Mr. Philip Gillet, for the purpose of giving a series of exhibitions through the northern cities in this state. He observed the general opinion of deaf-mutes wherever he met them, and also, secured subscrip-

tions from them. The list of subscription ran up to one hundred and seventy five persons, and upwards of \$4,698. They subscribed from \$5 to \$150 each. Two-thirds of the deaf mutes living in this state have not subscribed yet. This shows that they will doubtless support the Association on a liberal scale. It may be borne in mind that Mr. Read gathered subscriptions for the fund, for building a deaf mute church in Jacksonville, but, it is proposed that this fund should be converted into the permanent fund of the Association. The reasons for such change may be explained as follows:

1. The plan of building a deaf mute church in Jacksonville may be regarded as local, and the deaf mute non-residents who subscribed could not come to attend the church on account of the distance.

2. The funds would be used for materials for building the church, and therefore, they will not constitute the permanent fund of the Association.

But on the other hand, the deaf mutes, at home as well as abroad, will enjoy the advantages of the other plan.

1. The advantages of the plan of raising the funds, of the Association for carrying all its objects into effect instead of those for building a chapel for deaf mutes in this city, will possibly commend it to the cordial support of every deaf mute within this state, and even on the borders of other states.

2. It will in the best possible manner, secure the opportunities of religious instruction to all deaf mutes at home and abroad.

3. It will secure to the permanent fund of the Association a continual increase, by payment, from generation to generation.

4. The deaf mutes will, instead of defraying their traveling expenses, stay at home and hear the missionary appointed by the Association.

5. This plan bears a missionary character among the poor, as experience teaches, that they cannot afford to support their pastors, and that they generally depend upon the missionary societies.

6. It also bears a missionary character among the deaf mutes, as the logic of facts show, that they would rather hear the sermon, (with their eyes,) than read the Bible, and religious books themselves, and not that alone, but also that many of them are not intelligent readers. Unintelligent reading retards the development of the Christian character.

7. As Illinois enriches the deaf mutes with the advantages of gratuitous education, so it becomes them as a Christian people to enrich her with eternal light from above.

8. This plan will meet with much less difficulty, than the foreign missions, as Illinois offers many facilities as to travelling, lodging, and boarding.

9. It will help insure, from the beginning, the success of the Association, and crown it from the outset, with a large measure of usefulness.

10. It will bind the Association by so many living bonds to the Christian interests of all deaf mutes of Illinois, and of the neighboring states.

The North-Western Deaf-mute Christian Association may be made an efficient agent in providing for the destitution of deaf-mutes, and appointing as many traveling and stationed missionaries as the interest on the funds of the Association can afford to pay them. In five, or more years, the interest will be sufficient for two missionaries, who will make their appointment all over the country. The number of missionaries will be increased by the increase of interest.

Deaf mutes who go to college at Washington, D. C., may take advantage of this plan by preparing for the ministry. Thus the Association may employ them without much difficulty. The plan of

the Association may not only be true in theory, but also in practice. If a proverb "a thing well begun is half done" be accepted, all our energies must be taxed to accomplish this plan, for it has been well begun.

The committee recommend, that the Association should convene in this city, on Tuesday, the 2nd day of June, 1868, at 7 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of adopting the constitution, and electing permanent officers.

Letters may be addressed to either of the committee. Money should always be sent by *draft or post office money order* to Prof. Frank Read, whom the committee recommend to the confidence of all the mutes as the general agent for the Association.

Deaf mutes! We appeal to your liberal support and encouragement. Above all, humble reliance on God's grace and the mighty workings of the Holy Spirit are indispensable to success in all our plans and measures, hence, much devout, fervent prayer should be offered to Him who is love, for success.

Selah Wait, Chairman.

Charles H. Laughlin, Treasurer.

W. A. Crispin.

Frank Read, Secretary.

*Executive Committee.*

## APPENDIX.

### Constitution.

ARTICLE 1. The Association shall be called the "North-Western Deaf Mute Christian Association."

ART. 2. Its objects shall be to promote Christian knowledge and love, by means of mutual intercourse and conference and to provide for religious instruction, on the principles of the Holy Scriptures, to mutes abroad, and to devise and take measures to establish deaf-mute churches when practicable.

ART. 3. The Association shall consist of such members as shall pay into its treasury as prescribed in ART. 11.

ART. 4. The Association shall meet biennially at such place and time, as it may from time to time appoint.

ART. 5. At the biennial meeting of the Association, a board shall be chosen, consisting of a president, secretary, treasurer, general agent, and six directors, five of whom shall be a quorum to transact business. The board shall have power to fill vacancies in its own body; between the meetings of the Association, to prosecute a system of efficient domestic missions in the state of Illinois and neighboring states, to appoint and dismiss agents and missionaries, fix their compensation, to direct and instruct them concerning their fields of labor and missionary work, and to direct the drawing of all orders on the treasury, and shall present a full report of its doings at each biennial meeting of the Association. There shall be triennial meetings of the board on the first Thursday in June, October and February, at places, it may choose, and on the days preceding, and succeeding each biennial meeting of the Association. The board shall appoint an executive committee of three members, of which also the officers of the board shall be members ex-officio, to whom shall be entrusted all the powers of the board, and who shall transact all business found necessary in the interim of its meetings and report at each triennial meeting of the board. The board may also hold special meetings at the call of any three members or of the president, at the request of the secretary.

ART. 6. The president shall preside at all meetings of the Association and board, and in his absence, the vice-president shall occupy



the chair.

ART. 7. The secretary shall keep a faithful record of the proceedings of the Association and board, carry out their instructions in correspondence, and prepare under the direction of the board, its biennial report.

ART. 8. The treasurer shall receive all moneys and evidences of property owned by the Association; shall pay out all moneys only on the presentation of orders drawn by the direction of the board; shall be under its guidance in the management of the property that may be committed to his care, and shall make a full report of the financial condition of the Association at every biennial meeting. He shall also, give such bonds as the board may require.

ART. 9. The general agent shall enlist subscribers, keep up books of subscription, collect money and return the same to the treasurer, and report each regular meeting of the board.

ART. 10. The Association may over-rule such proceedings of the board, as they may deem injurious to the interests of the Association.

ART. 11. The payment of one dollar by an individual shall entitle him or her, to one year's membership. Five annual payments of two dollars by an individual, shall entitle him or her to a fifteen year's membership, from the date of the first payment; of three dollars, a twenty year membership; of five dollars a thirty-five year membership; and of ten dollars a membership for life. Life directors may participate in the board after five annual payments of fifteen and life vice presidents, of twenty dollars. Certificates shall be granted as soon as the full amount of subscription shall have been paid.

ART. 12. All funds coming into the hands of the treasurer, shall constitute the permanent fund of the Association, and the accrued interest alone, shall be used to carry into effect any plan the board may adopt, for the immediate evangelization of the deaf-mutes.

ART. 13. The board and executive committee, may make such By-Laws for their own guidance as may be deemed necessary to accomplish the objects of the Association, and may be in harmony with this constitution.

ART. 14. Twenty-five members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, at any meeting of the Association.

ART. 15. This constitution may be altered or amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members, not less than twenty-five in number, present at any regular meeting.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

*For the Gazette.*

### Prof. Gallaudet's Resolution.

MR. EDITOR:—Finding that the proceedings of the late Convention of the Principals of Deaf Mute Institutions were not stated in full in the Washington City papers, and believing that Mr. Gallaudet will print in pamphlet form all the papers and debates *verbatim*, I shall say very little at present. But among the resolutions, fully worded in the journals, Mr. Gallaudet's resolution relative to the American system of deaf mute education cannot be passed over without comment.

I shall reinsert here the resolution, with Dr. Milligan and the vote.

"Resolved, That the American system of deaf mute education as practiced and developed in the Institutions of this country for the last fifty years commends itself by the best of all tests—that of prolonged, careful and successful experiment—is in a pre-eminent degree adapted to relieve the peculiar misfortune of deaf mutes as a class, and restore them to the blessings of society."

"The question being called for and put, Dr. Mulligan of the Wisconsin Institution, objected to the resolution on account of the word "pre-eminent being in it."

"The Chair (Dr. H. P. Peet) stated that the gentleman was out of order, and wished him to take his seat."

"Mr. McIntire called for the ayes and noes: and the vote being taken there were 14 in the affirmative and but 2 in the negative, Messrs Milligan and Gillet voting in the negative, therefore the Chair pronounced it carried."

It will be seen that this resolution was adopted in hot haste, and that the voters in the affirmative are advocates of the Sign Language, evidently determined to fortify the system against the advances of Invocation

To Messrs. Milligan and Gillet much credit is given for their independent and intelligent judgment, and boldness in voting against what they believed was not correct in fact.

Mr. Editor, in a preliminary view, all resolutions on whatever matters require deliberate consideration, untrammelled by party-spirit and are open to debate and susceptible of amendment. And, as a matter of fact, bad measures, hastily adopted, without due consideration or debate, are short-lived, and consequently their voters in the affirmative don't like to see their wry faces in the looking glass.

Mr. Gallaudet says that the American system—the language of gestures—is in a pre-eminent degree adapted, &c. On what ground is his assertion founded? Pre-eminent? The system has procured and will procure thousands of poor mute graduates with a distaste for conversation with hearing persons by writing or on the fingers,—an evil being consequent upon the undue accumulation of signs in their minds. The number of well educated graduates, who have acquired a taste for reading, writing, and spelling on the fingers, is by no means considerable when compared with that of the above mentioned class.

Presuming that these remarks, exceedingly short as they are, suffice to show the mischievous tendencies of the measure, embodied in the said resolution, I shall not for the present add any more strictures on the resolution,—I trusting that it will be reconsidered and amended to the effect that the system shall be kept open to improvement,—admitting only such innovations as may be discerned practicable and beneficial to the mental welfare of deaf mutes.

JOHN CARLIN.

### "The Wine."

MR. PACKARD, Dear sir:—Please refer our venerable friend "Senex" to the communication of "Dexter" in the Gazette in the early part of the last year for a reply to his exceedingly polite article in your last number.

Your other correspondent "XXX," I trust you will commend to the favorable consideration of the citizens of Boston for his just and merited notice of the illustrious Webster.

C. R. F.

Levi Jack, an Insane deaf mute, set fire to the barn connected with the house on the Poor Farm at Dixmont, Maine, last Thursday evening, (June 11th), and the buildings, consisting of house, ell and a large stable, were destroyed, with all they contained. Mrs. Peabody, an elderly woman, was burned to death. She was a pauper. Loss about \$5000; insurance \$1000.

☞ A mewing cat is no mouser.

MR. EDITOR:—Should there be enough room in the Gazette for this article, please insert it in your paper if you think it is worthy of publication.

Having returned home from a tour in different parts of this vast and prospering country and finished reading the back numbers of your papers, I thought I would write you something of what I saw and learned on my tour. It will be very brief.

On my tour in Mexico along the eastern coast of the great gulf of Mexico, I met a deaf mute from France at Vera Cruz. On asking his name, his reply was "Amos Barelay." Spelled on both hands with lightning rapidity so I could not catch it at first. I told him I was not familiar with the double handed alphabet and to spell it on the one handed alphabet or the other very slow, which was done. I talked to him partly by signs and partly by both of the mute alphabets. I soon found him to be a very intelligent fellow of refinement and fine talents. We had a long conversation on the subject of establishing institutions for the education of the deaf and dumb in the territories of New Mexico, Colorado and others if he could obtain the governor's consent and secure charters.

Our conversation turned into other things. He is a very fascinating young French man and although I was to get to the wharf and be ready for the steamer bound for New Orleans, I could not tear myself away from him. The conversation which took place between us, lasted six and half hours, though we did not feel it or were aware that the time was going away so fast.

Well, I must not forget to tell the readers of this paper one of the stories he told me. He told me it by spelling with the fingers on one hand and I will try to relate it here with nearly all the words he did and in the same style of construction.

A Frenchman, who had purchased a country seat, was complaining of the want of birds in his garden. "Set some traps," replied an old officer, "and they'll come." I was once in Africa and there wasn't supposed to be a single woman within two hundred miles. I hung a pair of earrings and a collar upon a tree and the next morning I found two women under the branches.

I met several other mutes in the Southern States. About two or three out of a dozen are well educated while the others are very poorly educated. All were travellers. In the North the deaf went to school during the rebellion and most of them are well educated and I met about two or three out of a dozen or score that were poorly educated. That shows the Northerners have taken more care and pains of their children during the civil war, while on the contrary, it shows the South neglected and does yet. Jno.

#### The Clerc testimonial

A respected correspondent writes:—"I agree with you that Hartford should take care of Mr. Clerc, but as it did not do anything I thought Boston might rebuke Hartford's slowness by beginning the work, and, if all wait for one another to begin he will die poor. But I suppose you know that the Directors of the Am. Asylum have at last voted him \$300 a year additional to his pension of \$700. So give them credit for doing something. Next to the Asylum here, the *Deaf Mutes at large* should feel called upon to aid him, in my opinion and if they would add each *one dollar* to what the Directors have done he might have a house and be comfortable at once.

The Deaf Mutes will regret when he is gone that they did not give him *one dollar*! is it best to be stingy because others are stingy?

"Two wrongs don't make a right," as my father used to say."

☞ Mildness governs more than anger.

Prof. Warring Wilkinson, who went from the New York Institution to California about three years ago to take the Superintendence of the young Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at San Francisco, has returned to visit his friends in the East, accompanied by the lady who has lately become Mrs Wilkinson, and who finds our climate at the first encounter, a chilly one compared to the much milder, or at least more equable one of San Francisco, but who we are sure will not find any chilliness in her reception by the numerous friends of her husband.

Mr. W. proposes to make an extended tour through the States on this side of the Rocky Mountains, visiting the several Institutions, for the deaf and dumb and the blind, to possess himself for the benefit of his own Institution, which embraces departments for both those classes, of any improvements he may find in the systems, processes or apparatus of instruction.

Though Mr. W. has been only about three years at the head of the California Institution he has given it an impetus that promises to take it in the front rank of similar Institutions. They have large and admirably planned buildings in course of erection.

SAD ACCIDENT IN CUTHBERT, GEORGIA.—The Construction on Fort Gaines Branch of the South Western Road, ran over Charles Rogers, a deaf and dumb man in a few hundred yards of the depot at Cuthbert recently.

Poor Rogers was horribly mutilated and died in a short time in great pain. Rogers was walking on the track and when discovered the whistle was blown, which he, being deaf, of course did not hear. Mr. Horace Powers, who happened to be on the train, looked out and saw that it was Mr. Rogers and so informed the engineer, when the engine was immediately reversed, and the brakes put on; but it was too late and the cars could not be stopped till they had passed the body ten feet.

The unfortunate man leaves a family and six children in indigent circumstances; and an effort will be made to secure for them a support from the Railroad company.

P. S. Mr. Rogers was bred in Freeport Maine and was graduated at the American Asylum (Conn.), in the year 1836. A few years afterwards, he came to South Carolina where he married and in the year 1850, he moved to Georgia and lived there until his death. His wife has since died.

#### Marriage between Cousins.

Dr. Drawin's Book on domesticated plants and animals does not support the prevailing notion that the union of near kin inevitably and speedily ruins the race, yet shows that the posterity are sooner or later weakened by it if long continued. But a careful Collector of Statistics of Marriages between blood relations, Dr. Barnes of Kentucky, insists that he has found that ten per cent of the Deaf and Dumb, five per cent of the Blind, and fifteen of the idiots admitted into the various charitable institutions of the United States, are the issues of marriages of first cousins. Unions of the kind are now prohibited in Kentucky and in some other states.

ACCIDENT.—A son of Mr. Mills of Fillmore Co., Minnesota, was shot by an uneducated deaf and dumb boy, while at play and was killed instantly.

Everywhere endeavor to be useful, and everywhere you will be at home.

## NOTICE.

## New England Gallaudet Association of Deaf Mutes.

In accordance with the vote of the Board of Managers, the Eighth Biennial Convention of this Association will meet at Brattleboro, Vt.,

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26th, 1868,

and will continue in session two or three days.

A large gathering of mutes and their friends is expected, including many from other states.

On Wednesday, the 26th, the customary meeting for the election of officers and transaction of other business will be held. In the evening, Rev. Dr. Gallaudet of New York, will preach in the Episcopal Church.

On Thursday the 27th, an oration will be delivered by Prof. James Denison of the National Deaf-Mute College, Washington, D. C., formerly of Vermont. There will also be addresses by other gentlemen, both deaf and hearing. Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, will with his usual courtesy, act as interpreter for hearing persons unacquainted with signs. In the evening a social reunion will be held.

The notice of arrangements relative to Railroads, Steamboats, Hotels, &c., will appear in the next issue of the paper.

W. K. Chase, Charlestown, Mass.

G. A. Holmes, East Boston, "

Committee of Arrangements.

## A CITIZEN OF THE WORLD.

**THE PHYSICAL ALPHABET.**—Mr. Charles, Parker a deaf mute of Vermont, is in the country offering for sale, a sheet containing 100 illustrations of what he styles the

*Brachial, Single and Double-hands figures and Indian hand Alphabets.*

The invention consists in making different parts of the arms represent the several letters of the Alphabet. The inventor claims this method of communication may be made serviceable, when distance prevents the use of the voice, and that it may be advantageously taught as a pastime and a calisthenic exercise in school, and his CHART is richly worth the fifteen cents he asks for it.

He has charts of his Alphabet for sale at 15 cents each. One dollar per 10 copies.—50 or 100 copies for half price and they can also be procured in packages of 50 or 100.

ADDRESS CHARLES PARKER, West Rupert, Vermont, proprietor.

☞ All orders sent to him by mail with the cash will be promptly responded to.



In Belfast, Maine, April 16th, 1868, by Rev. Wooster Parker, Charles Aug. Brown, of Belfast, Me., to Miss Anna A. Randall, of New Durham, N. H.

In Ontario, Wayne Co., New York, at the residence of the bride's father by Rev. Richard Dunning, Jeremiah Shumway, of Marion, Wayne, Co., N. Y., to Miss Celia L. Harrison, of Ontario, N. Y. (Both graduates of the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

In Brighton, Mass., June 10th, 1868, by Rev. Samuel W. Daniels, Mr. Morton E. Harrington, of Worcester, Mass., to Miss. Cora E. Hartt, of Worcester. (Both graduates of American Asylum, Hartford, Conn.)



## SONNET.

By a deaf gentleman.

As one who in deep slumber lies reclined  
While fearful shadows o'er his spirit flit  
Ghosts of old sins he left so long behind  
Mirror'd before his soul in judgment sit.  
Struggles to wake but spell bound seems each limb  
And still as body parted from the mind.  
Till with a start of joy he wakes to find  
The creeping sun beams o'er his eyelids swim  
And thus he thinks it may be when the soul  
Loosing its earthly vesture of decay  
In glorious light where nobler systems roll  
Beyond times utmost bounding wings its way  
To wait before the Throne the perfect wak'ning day.

London, England, June 1868.

## GREAT INDUCEMENT.

The *National Deaf-Mute Gazette* is published monthly at \$1.50 per annum. The proprietor makes the liberal offer to any one who will send him the names and address of twenty new subscribers and twenty dollars, to forward the *Gazette* for one year.

It will be seen that the person getting the twenty subscribers will be entitled to retain ten dollars.

Where is the best place to dine?

At C. D. & I. H. PRESHO'S

10, 12 and 14 City Hall Avenue,

BOSTON.

At all hours of the day and seven days in week.

## PARTICULAR NOTICE.

All communications for the GAZETTE, and all subscriptions should be sent to PHILLO W. PACKARD, Editor and Proprietor. A list of our duly authorized agents can be found on our first page. We shall not be responsible for money sent to any other than ourselves or our agents, whose names we shall announce in our columns from time to time for the information of our subscribers.

**SPANISH PROVERBS.**—Love, a horse, and money, carry a man through the world. Three things kill a man: a hot sun, supper, and trouble. To shave an ass is a waste of lather. If the gossip is not in her own house, she is in somebody else's. Don't speak ill of the year till it is over. The mother-in-law forgets that she was once a daughter-in-law. Men are as grateful for kind deeds as the sea is when you fling into it a cup of water.

☞ Better black boots than characters; but by far the largest number engage in the latter art.